

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO  
EASTERN DIVISION**

IN RE PRESCRIPTION  
OPIATE LITIGATION

This document relates to:  
Case No. 1:18-op-45817-DAP

COBB COUNTY, GA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

PURDUE PHARMA, et al.,

Defendants.

MDL No. 2804

Case No. 17-md-2804

Judge Dan Aaron Polster

**THIRD-PARTY COMPLAINT**

Defendants and Third-Party Plaintiffs The Kroger Co., Kroger Limited Partnership I, Kroger Limited Partnership II, ( “Kroger”) brings this Third-Party Complaint against Third-Party Defendants John and Jane Does 1-5000 (the “Prescriber Defendants”).

1. The Prescriber Defendants are the licensed healthcare professionals who wrote and authorized the prescriptions for FDA-approved opioid medications that, according to Plaintiff Cobb County, Georgia (“Plaintiff”), should not have been filled by pharmacists employed by the Cobb County Pharmacy Defendants. Years after the fact, and without any knowledge about the patients under the Prescriber Defendants’ care or the purpose of the prescriptions, Plaintiff now contends that these physicians and other practitioners wrote prescriptions for an “excessive volume” of prescription opioid medications in Cobb County. The heart of Plaintiff’s claim against the Kroger is that it is liable because its pharmacists filled prescriptions that the Prescriber Defendants wrote. Plaintiff’s own allegations make this Third-Party Complaint necessary.

2. To be clear, the Kroger denies Plaintiff's contention that a vast number of Georgia physicians and other practitioners wrote an "excessive volume" of opioid prescriptions in bad faith or without a legitimate medical purpose. But that is Plaintiff's claim. Indeed, Plaintiff's claim is that numerous physicians and other healthcare providers wrote improper prescriptions that pharmacists working for Kroger should have refused to fill. And it is the basis for Plaintiff's attempt to impose liability on Kroger.

3. Although Plaintiff says that prescriptions written by the Prescriber Defendants are to blame for the opioid crisis in Cobb County, it asserts liability against only Kroger and other chain pharmacy defendants and, somehow, not the Prescriber Defendants themselves. Plaintiff also ignores the "pill mills" for which Georgia has become notorious and the unscrupulous pain clinics and internet pharmacies that fed the illicit market for prescription opioids. In a misguided hunt for deep pockets without regard to actual fault or legal liability, Plaintiff has elected not to sue any of these other parties.

4. The premise of Plaintiff's Complaint is nothing more than unsupported speculation that local pharmacists working for Kroger filled prescriptions for opioid medications that they should not have filled. However, Plaintiff's lengthy Complaint against Kroger *fails to identify even one prescription* that was supposedly filled improperly by any pharmacist working for Kroger.

5. Plaintiff also ignores that pharmacists do not write prescriptions and do not decide for doctors which medications are appropriate to treat their patients. A prescription for a controlled substance is an order for a medication that may be issued *only* by a physician or other authorized healthcare practitioner. While pharmacists are highly trained and licensed professionals, they did not attend medical school and are not trained as physicians. They do not examine or diagnose

patients. They do not write prescriptions. And with only very limited exceptions permitted by law, pharmacists are bound to respect a prescribing doctor's professional medical judgment about which medications are appropriate to treat a particular patient under the doctor's care. Indeed, the American Medical Association has strongly objected to what it calls "[i]nappropriate inquiries from pharmacies to verify the medical rationale behind prescriptions, diagnoses and treatment plans" as "an interference with the practice of medicine and unwarranted." Policy D-35.981, AMA Response to Pharmacy Intrusion Into Medical Practice (2013).

6. "A prescription for a controlled substance to be effective must be issued for a legitimate medical purpose by an individual practitioner acting in the usual course of his professional practice." 21 C.F.R. § 1306.04(a). And while pharmacists exercise a "corresponding responsibility," it is always the prescriber's own responsibility, which the prescriber cannot delegate to the pharmacist or anyone else, to ensure that prescriptions for controlled substances are proper in all respects: "The responsibility for the proper prescribing and dispensing of controlled substances is upon the prescribing practitioner . . . ." *Id.*

7. Kroger denies Plaintiff's allegations and deny that they are liable in any respect. But if Kroger can be held liable to Plaintiff for filling prescriptions written by the Prescriber Defendants—which Kroger expressly denies—ultimate responsibility must rest with those who wrote the prescriptions: the Prescriber Defendants themselves. The Prescriber Defendants are therefore fully liable to Plaintiff on Plaintiff's claims against Kroger, and therefore fully liable to Kroger in the event it is held liable on such claims.

8. Plaintiff has not identified all of the prescriptions that it believes were unmedically necessary or which should not have been filled. These prescriptions were undoubtedly written by numerous providers.

9. Therefore, at this time, Kroger cannot name the providers that Plaintiff actually claims wrote medically unnecessary prescriptions that should not have been filled. Kroger believes that a vanishingly small number of these providers—if any at all—actually wrote improper prescriptions. This Third-Party Complaint is intended to be strictly limited to those providers that *Plaintiff* alleges wrote improper prescriptions. Once Plaintiff provides a final list of the prescribers who it alleges wrote improper prescriptions, Kroger can amend this Third-Party Complaint to name only those prescribers. In the meantime, Kroger refuses to burden thousands of innocent prescribers and the Court by filing and serving any prescriber who could *possibly* fall into that category. Thus, Kroger lacks the information necessary to accurately identify the relevant prescribers and file this Third-Party Complaint against unidentified Third-Party Defendants John and Jane Does 1-5000 in order to comply with CMO ¶ C.4. by filing this Third-Party Complaint within 14 days after filing their answers.

### **Parties**

10. Third-Party Plaintiff The Kroger Co. is an Ohio corporation with its principal place of business in Ohio. Plaintiff alleges that Third-Party Plaintiff The Kroger Co. is liable to it in connection with dispensing prescription opioid medications in Cobb County.

11. Third-Party Plaintiff Kroger Limited Partnership I is an Ohio limited partnership with its principal place of business in Ohio. Plaintiff alleges that Third-Party Plaintiff Kroger Limited Partnership I is liable to it in connection with dispensing prescription opioid medications in Cobb County.

12. Third-Party Plaintiff Kroger Limited Partnership II is an Ohio limited partnership with its principal place of business in Ohio. Plaintiff alleges that Third-Party Plaintiff Kroger Limited Partnership II is liable to it in connection with dispensing prescription opioid medications

in Cobb County.

13. Third-Party Defendants John and Jane Does 1-5000 are the licensed doctors and other healthcare practitioners who wrote and/or authorized the prescriptions for opioid medications that, Plaintiff alleges, should not have been filled by pharmacists employed by the Cobb County Pharmacy Defendants and that give rise to the alleged liability of the Cobb County Pharmacy Defendants to Plaintiff. Because Plaintiff has identified thousands of prescriptions that, it asserts, have raised “red flags” (so far), implicating numerous providers, and reserved the right to later narrow that list to a more manageable number, the Cobb County Pharmacy Defendants have not been able to determine the true identities of the actual Prescriber Defendants at issue. When Plaintiff finally identifies the prescriptions that it alleges should not have been filled and the practitioners who wrote those prescriptions, the Cobb County Pharmacy Defendants will amend this Third-Party Complaint with the true names of the Prescriber Defendants.

#### **Factual Background**

14. Kroger incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 13 above and realleges them as if set forth verbatim herein.

15. Plaintiff initially filed its lawsuit against certain Chain Pharmacy Defendants in June 2018. It amended its complaint and filed the operative, supplemental and amended Complaint in May 2021.

16. Kroger answered Plaintiff’s amended complaint on October 12, 2021. (See Doc #4013). Kroger denied all liability to Plaintiff. (Id.)

17. As explained above, Plaintiff’s case theory is that the opioid crisis in Cobb County can be traced to prescriptions filled by pharmacists working for Kroger and other Chain Pharmacy Defendants—but, for some reason, not pharmacists working at any of the many other independent

and chain pharmacies that also dispensed opioid medications in Cobb County, or anyone else involved in dispensing prescription opioid medications in Cobb County. Plaintiff's core assertion is that these pharmacists allegedly filled prescriptions for opioid medications that they should not have filled, ultimately resulting in harm to Plaintiff and/or a public nuisance. Plaintiff has not identified even one such prescription, but still claims that the Cobb County Pharmacy Defendants (but no other pharmacies or healthcare providers) are at fault and liable to Plaintiff.

18. Prescriptions filled by Kroger were written by physicians and other authorized healthcare practitioners who were duly licensed by the State of Georgia<sup>1</sup> to practice medicine (or in an affiliated field) and registered by the Drug Enforcement Administration. Plaintiff does not allege that a pharmacist working for Kroger ever dispensed a prescription opioid medication without a facially valid prescription written by a licensed and registered doctor or other practitioner.

19. All prescriptions issued by practitioners and filled by Kroger were reported to Georgia's Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP). At all times, both the State of Georgia and the DEA could suspend or revoke any practitioner's ability to prescribe controlled substances if they had any concern about his or her prescribing practices. What is more, Plaintiff itself had the ability to pursue criminal penalties against a practitioner engaged in misconduct that affected Cobb County or its residents.

20. Every prescription for a controlled substance amounts to an affirmative representation by the prescriber to the pharmacist that the prescription is proper in all respects, that it was issued for a legitimate medical purpose, and that it was issued by the prescribing practitioner

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<sup>1</sup> In an unusual case, the prescriber may practice in another state, in which case he or she would need to be licensed by the local state medical board.

acting in the usual course of his or her professional practice. *See* 21 C.F.R. § 1306.04(a).

21. While pharmacists exercise a “corresponding responsibility” with respect to dispensing, they do not and cannot examine patients, take patients’ medical histories, diagnose patients’ medical conditions, or prescribe treatment. Without the prescriber’s specialized medical training and knowledge, and familiarity with the patient and his or her medical history, a pharmacist will not be in a better position than the licensed and registered prescribing doctor or other practitioner to determine when a specific medication, including a prescription opioid medication, is appropriate therapy for a particular patient.

22. It is never permissible for a prescriber to write or otherwise authorize a prescription for a controlled substance except for a legitimate medical purpose and in the usual course of his or her professional practice. It is likewise never permissible for a prescriber to represent to a pharmacist, through the prescriber’s signature or other authorization, that a prescription is proper, that it was issued for a legitimate medical purpose, and that it was issued in the usual course of his or her professional practice when it was not.

23. Plaintiff alleges that Kroger is liable in connection with the opioid crisis in Cobb County because their pharmacists filled certain prescriptions that they allegedly should not have filled. Absent a criminal act of forgery—which Plaintiff does not allege—every one of the prescriptions at issue was written and/or authorized by one of the Prescriber Defendants.

24. Kroger denies Plaintiff’s allegations and deny they are liable in any respect. But if Kroger was to be found liable to Plaintiff because their pharmacists filled these prescriptions, it would be only because the pharmacists relied in good faith on facially valid prescriptions written and/or authorized by one of the Prescriber Defendants.

25. Defending against Plaintiff's lawsuit has already caused Kroger to suffer harm in the form of attorneys' fees and other defense costs, which it continues to incur every day. In addition, Kroger was to be found liable to Plaintiff, it would suffer additional harm in the form of damages or other remedies, all because its pharmacists reasonably relied in good faith on prescriptions written and/or authorized by the Prescriber Defendants and filled those prescriptions.

**Count One: Negligent Misrepresentation**

26. Kroger incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 25 and realleges them as if set forth verbatim herein.

27. Each of the Prescriber Defendants, in the course of his or her business and profession, had a special relationship with Kroger and/or the pharmacists employed by Kroger. By issuing prescriptions, the Prescriber Defendants provided information about which medications should be dispensed to particular patients. They provided this information as guidance for Kroger and/or pharmacists employed by Kroger.

28. With each prescription for a controlled substance, the Prescriber Defendants represented that the prescription was proper, was issued for a legitimate medical purpose, and was issued in the usual course of the Prescriber Defendant's professional practice. Among other things, pharmacists employed by Kroger must, in their practice of pharmacy, rely on prescriptions written by Prescriber Defendants in order to dispense medicine to patients.

29. If a pharmacist employed by Kroger ever filled a prescription that was not for a legitimate medical purpose, was not written in the usual course of a prescriber's professional practice, or was otherwise improper, the pharmacist did so only because of his or her reasonable reliance on an affirmative representation by one of the Prescriber Defendants that the prescription was proper to fill, including being for a legitimate medical purpose and written in the usual course



of the Prescriber Defendant's professional practice.

30. In each such case, while the pharmacist employed by Kroger justifiably relied on at least one of the Prescriber Defendant's representations, the Prescriber Defendant failed to exercise reasonable care or competence in making those representations, resulting in the pharmacist allegedly filling a prescription that should not have been filled.

31. In such a case, as a direct and proximate result of the pharmacist's reasonable reliance on the Prescriber Defendant's affirmative representation that the prescription was proper to fill, including being for a legitimate medical purpose and written in the usual course of the Prescriber Defendant's professional practice, Kroger has suffered damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

#### **Count Two: Common Law Negligence**

32. Kroger incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 31 and realleges them as if set forth verbatim herein.

33. Each Prescriber Defendant had a duty to patients and dispensing pharmacies to exercise due care in their prescribing decisions and practices. Each Prescriber Defendant needed to ensure that every prescription for an opioid medication was proper in all respects, including being issued for a legitimate medical purpose and in the usual course of the Prescriber Defendant's professional practice.

34. If, as Plaintiff's Complaint necessarily implies, a Prescriber Defendant wrote a prescription for an opioid medication other than for a legitimate medical purpose, outside the usual course of the Prescriber Defendant's professional practice, or that was otherwise improper, the Prescriber Defendant breached his or her duties and acted negligently.

35. If a pharmacist employed by Kroger ever filled a prescription that was not for a legitimate medical purpose, was not written in the usual course of the prescriber's professional practice, or that was otherwise improper, the pharmacist did so only as a result of the negligence of one of the Prescriber Defendants.

36. In such a case, as a direct and proximate result of the Prescriber Defendant's negligence, Kroger has suffered damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

**Count Three: Intentional Fraud**

37. Kroger incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 36 and realleges them as if set forth verbatim herein.

38. Pharmacists employed by Kroger would never knowingly dispense a prescription opioid medication without a valid prescription.

39. If a pharmacist employed by Kroger ever filled a prescription that was not for a legitimate medical purpose, was not written in the usual course of the prescriber's professional practice, or was otherwise improper, the pharmacist did so only because of his or her reasonable reliance on an affirmative representation by one of the Prescriber Defendants that the prescription was proper to fill, including being for a legitimate medical purpose and written in the usual course of the Prescriber Defendant's professional practice.

40. These representations were material to the transactions at hand: without such a prescription and the affirmative representations by a Prescriber Defendant embedded therein, the pharmacist would not have filled the prescription.

41. Plaintiff's Complaint necessarily implies that one or more Prescriber Defendants affirmatively misrepresented that a prescription was proper, was issued for a legitimate medical purpose, and/or was issued in the usual course of the Prescriber Defendant's professional practice,

and did so with knowledge of the representations' falsity, or with such utter disregard as to whether they were true or false that knowledge may be inferred.

42. In such a case, the representations were made with the intent that a pharmacist would rely upon the Prescriber Defendant's misrepresentations and subsequently fill the prescription.

43. In such a case, the pharmacist employed by Kroger reasonably relied on the Prescriber Defendant's representations and medical expertise.

44. In such a case, as a direct and proximate result of the pharmacist's reasonable reliance on the Prescriber Defendant's affirmative representation that the prescription was proper to fill, including being for a legitimate medical purpose and written in the usual course of the Prescriber Defendant's professional practice, Kroger has suffered damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

#### **Count Four: Indemnification**

45. Kroger incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 44 and reallege them as if set forth verbatim herein.

46. Each Prescriber Defendant had a duty to patients and dispensing pharmacies to exercise due care in their prescribing decisions and practices. Each Prescriber Defendant needed to ensure that every prescription for an opioid medication was proper in all respects, including being issued for a legitimate medical purpose and in the usual course of the Prescriber Defendant's professional practice.

47. To the extent that a Prescriber Defendant ever wrote a prescription for an opioid medication other than for a legitimate medical purpose, outside the usual course of the Prescriber Defendant's professional practice, or that was otherwise improper, the Prescriber Defendant breached his or her duties and acted negligently or engaged in intentional misconduct.

48. If a pharmacist employed by Kroger ever filled a prescription that was not for a legitimate medical purpose, was not written in the usual course of the prescriber's professional practice, or was otherwise improper, the pharmacist did so only as a result of the negligence or intentional misconduct of one of the Prescriber Defendants.

49. In such a case, the Prescriber Defendant's negligence or intentional misconduct was the primary cause—the active negligence—in the ultimate result of improper opioid prescriptions and/or the dispensing of opioid medications in response to prescriptions that allegedly should not have been filled. Even if there were negligence on the part of Kroger or a pharmacist employed by Kroger—which Kroger expressly denies—such negligence would have been at most passive and unknowing negligence in comparison to the Prescriber Defendant's active negligence.

50. If Kroger was to be found liable to Plaintiff, Kroger would have incurred liability without fault and/or as a result of acts committed by the Prescriber Defendants and/or for wrongs committed by the Prescriber Defendants, giving rise to an obligation of indemnification by the Prescriber Defendants in an amount to be determined at trial.

#### **Count Five: Contribution**

51. Kroger incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 50 and realleges them as if set forth verbatim herein.

52. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 14 provides that a “defending party may, as third-party plaintiff, serve a summons and complaint on a nonparty who is or may be liable to it for all or part of the claim against it.”

53. For the reasons set forth above, the Prescriber Defendants are or may be liable to the Kroger with respect to Plaintiff's claims against Kroger.

54. If Kroger was to be found to owe duties to Plaintiff and were to be found liable to Plaintiff, then so too would the Prescriber Defendants owe duties to Plaintiff, have breached those duties, and be liable to Plaintiff.

55. If Kroger was to be found liable to Plaintiff, the Prescriber Defendants would be joint alleged tortfeasors in comparison to whom Kroger would be held responsible for more than its share of a common liability and/or liability that should have been allocated exclusively to one or more of the Prescriber Defendants, giving rise to a right of contribution against the Prescriber Defendants in an amount to be determined at trial.

### Prayer for Relief

Kroger respectfully requests that the Court enter judgment in favor of Kroger and against the Prescriber Defendants, and each of them jointly and severally, as follows:

- A. Compensatory damages in an amount to be determined at trial;
- B. Attorneys' fees, costs, and pre- and post-judgment interest; and
- C. Such other and further relief as may be appropriate under applicable law.

**Jury Demand**

Kroger demand a jury trial on all issues so triable.

Dated: October 25, 2021

**COUNSEL FOR DEFENDANTS  
THE KROGER CO., KROGER  
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP I and  
KROGER LIMITED PARTNERSHIP II**

/s/ Ronda L. Harvey

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### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on this 25th day of October 2021, I electronically filed a copy of the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the ECF system, which sent notification of such filing to all counsel of record.

/s/ Ronda L. Harvey  
Ronda L. Harvey